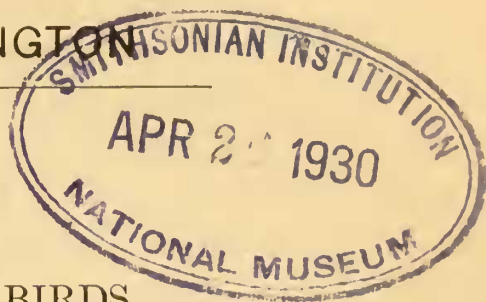


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON



FURTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW BIRDS
FROM EL SALVADOR.¹

BY DONALD R. DICKEY AND A. J. VAN ROSSEM.

In continuation of the systematic part of our report on Salvador birds, further undescribed forms have come to light. The four named below are from the Cordillera and were taken on or near the Honduras boundary. The interior mountains of Salvador form fingers or outposts of a great area of similar topographic and zonal features and in the absence of physical barriers there is strong probability that the new races will also be found in contiguous areas in Honduras.

Dactylortyx thoracicus salvadoranus, subsp. nov.

SALVADOR LONG-TOED PARTRIDGE.

Type.—Male adult, No. 17,610, collection of Donald R. Dickey; Volcan San Miguel, Department of San Miguel, El Salvador; altitude 4,000 feet; March 19, 1926; collected by A. J. van Rossem; original No. 10,685.

Subspecific characters.—Most closely resembling *Dactylortyx thoracicus chiapensis* Nelson, but differing in paler and more ashy coloration of the breast and flanks, and in strikingly smaller tarsi and feet.

Range.—Highlands of the eastern portion of Salvador among the oaks and in the coffee fincas on Mt. Cacaguatique and Volcan San Miguel.

Remarks.—The range of this new form marks the southern limit attained by the species. The other forms of *Dactylortyx* differ so widely from *chiapensis* and *salvadoranus* as to need no comparison.

Specimens examined.—*Dactylortyx thoracicus thoracicus*, Mexico: Puebla, 1; Vera Cruz, 1. *Dactylortyx thoracicus sharpei*, Mexico: Yucatan, 1; Campeche, 3, including the type. *Dactylortyx thoracicus lineolatus*, Mexico: Oaxaca, 1. *Dactylortyx thoracicus devius*, Jalisco, 1, the type; Guerrero, 10. *Dactylortyx thoracicus chiapensis*, Mexico: Chiapas, 3, including the type. Guatemala, 5. *Dactylortyx thoracicus salvadoranus*, Salvador 9, including the type.

¹Contribution from the California Institute of Technology.

MEASUREMENTS.

	<i>Tarsus</i>	<i>Middle Toe Minus Claw</i>
5 ♂ <i>Dactylortyx thoracicus chiapensis</i>	35.7–37.8 (36.5)	30.0–33.0 (31.4)
5 ♂ <i>Dactylortyx thoracicus salvadoranus</i>	31.2–34.0 (32.7)	28.0–29.7 (28.6)

***Oreopeleia albifacies silvestris*, subsp. nov.**

SALVADOR WHITE-FACED QUAIL-DOVE.

Type.—Female adult; No. 19,044, collection of Donald R. Dickey; Cerro Los Naranjos, Volcan Santa Ana; Dept. Sonsonate, El Salvador; altitude 5,000 feet; semi-humid forest; May 7, 1927; "Laying"; collected by A. J. van Rossem; original No. 11,921.

Subspecific characters.—Nearest to *Oreopeleia albifacies albifacies* (Sclater) of Mexico and Guatemala, but coloration of underparts very much grayer and less reddish; pectoral region between drab and light grayish olive instead of buffy avellaneous or wood brown; flanks, sides and under tail coverts dull wood brown instead of clay color; chin and throat whitish instead of pale buff; wing coverts and upper parts slightly duller and less rufescent; forehead paler.

Range.—Humid mountain forest areas on Volcan Santa Ana, and probably in similar areas of the Cordillera of El Salvador.

Remarks.—While the three Guatemala specimens examined are redder on the nape than are southeastern Mexico specimens, as mentioned by Ridgway (U. S. Nat. Mus., Bull. 50, pt. 7, 1916, p. 494), there seem to be no other tangible differences. Considering the individual differences shown in this regard by *Oreopeleia albifacies rubida* (Nelson) we are not prepared to place any emphasis on this character at this time. In Guatemala the range of *Oreopeleia albifacies albifacies* extends south and west to Volcan Fuego. Ridgway noted no differences between Nicaragua birds from the Matagalpa region and Guatemala specimens. It therefore seems likely that the new form will not be found in Nicaragua at all and if present is probably confined to the Pacific drainage.

A dismembered bird found on Los Esesmites apparently belongs to the new form.

Specimens examined.—*Oreopeleia albifacies albifacies*:¹ Mexico: Vera Cruz, 5. Guatemala: "Guat." 2; Volcan Fuego, 1. *Oreopeleia albifacies rubida*:² Mexico: Guerrero, 6. *Oreopeleia albifacies silvestris*: El Salvador: Sonsonate: Volcan Santa Ana, 5; Chalatenango: Los Esesmites, 1 (?).

***Antrostomus vociferus vermiculatus*, subsp. nov.**

SALVADOR WHIP-POOR-WILL.

Type.—Female adult; No. 18,448, collection of Donald R. Dickey; Los Esesmites, Dept. Chalatenango, El Salvador; altitude 7,500 feet, 'cloud forest'; February 24, 1927; "laying"; collected by A. J. van Rossem; original No. 11,311.

¹Collection U. S. National Museum.

²Collection Biol. Sur. in U. S. Nat. Mus.

Subspecific characters.—Nearest to *Antrostomus vociferus chiapensis* Nelson, but coloration lighter and more reddish and with black markings on scapulars reduced in size and extent; interscapular and lower pectoral regions conspicuously vermiculated with narrow transverse bars of rusty.

Range.—Pine and cloud forest region in the Cordillera in Dept. Chalatenango, El Salvador, from 6,000 to 7,500 feet.

Remarks.—The new form is a definite and probably significant step toward *Antrostomus saturatus* Salvin of Costa Rica and Panama, but is not sufficiently intermediate to link the two species.

Specimens examined.—*Antrostomus vociferus chiapensis*: Mexico: Chiapas: 20 miles S. E. of Teopisca, 2 ♀ ♀; Valley of Comitán, 1 ♂, the type (all in the collection of the Biological Survey, U. S. National Museum). *Antrostomus vociferus vermiculatus*: 2 ♀ ♀ from the type locality.

***Colaptes mexicanoides pinicolus*, subsp. nov.**

SALVADOR FLICKER.

Type.—Male adult; No. 18,399, collection of Donald R. Dickey; Los Esesmites, Dept. Chalatenango, El Salvador; altitude 8,000 feet, 'oak scrub'; February 22, 1927; collected by A. J. van Rossem; original No. 11,262.

Subspecific characters.—Resembling *Colaptes mexicanoides mexicanoides* Lafresnaye of Chiapas, but culmen shorter, crown and nape lighter and less rusty; light barring of back and wings avellaneous instead of mikado brown (Ridgway, Color Standards, 1912).

Range.—Pine and oak regions along the Cordillera in Dept. Chalatenango, El Salvador, from 3,600 to 8,000 feet.

Remarks.—Flickers have been recorded¹ from the Matagalpa region of Nicaragua and it is very possible that the range of the Salvador form will be found to extend south to that point. Unfortunately no specimens appear to be extant in available collections to determine this point.

Four specimens from Hacienda Chancol, Guatemala, are variously intermediate between the Chiapas and Salvador series, but are listed for the present under *mexicanoides*.

There are no females from Chiapas available; therefore comparison has been made on males only. By analogy the differences will be found to apply to both sexes.

Specimens examined.—*Colaptes mexicanoides mexicanoides*: Mexico: Chiapas: San Cristobal, 3. Guatemala: Hacienda Chancol, 4 (all in collection of Biological Survey, U. S. Nat. Mus.). *Colaptes mexicanoides pinicolus*: Salvador: Chalatenango: Los Esesmites, 13; San Jose del Sacare, 2.

MEASUREMENTS.

	<i>Culmen from base</i>
4 ♂ ♂ <i>Colaptes mexicanoides mexicanoides</i>	42.4–44.6 (44.0)
7 ♂ ♂ <i>Colaptes mexicanoides pinicolus</i>	38.9–41.6 (40.1)

¹Salvin & Godman, *Ibis*, 1892, p. 327.